IVANOV, V.A.; NOVOZHILOV, R.M.

Automatic machine manufacturing paper reels for adhesive tape.
Gidroliz. i lesokhim prom. 14 no. 1:25-26 '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kiyevskiy lesokhimicheskiy kombinat.
(Kiev--Wood--Chemistry) (Adhesives)

IVANOV, V.A.

130-9-18/21

AUTHOR: Ivanov, V.A.

TITLE: Water-Cooled Plates for the Steel-Casting Bay. (Vodookhlazhdayemyye plity staleražlivochnoy kanavy)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1957, Nr 9, p.36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A brief account is given of the installation of 1300 x 1000 x 70 mm water-cooled plates of 10 mm thick sheet iron in the walls of the casting bay. Working conditions improved considerably and it is intended to fit water-cooled plates to the regenerator and slag-pocket walls. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Ufaley Metallurgical Works (Ufaleyskiy Metallurgicheskiy Zavod)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 1/1

IVANOV, V. A.

IVANOV, V. A. - "On so-called 'neutral points' in the cerebral cortex." Leningrad, 1955. Leningrad State Order of Lenin Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians imeni S. M. Kirov. (Dissertations for Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 48. 26 November 1955. Moscow.

IVANOV, V. A.

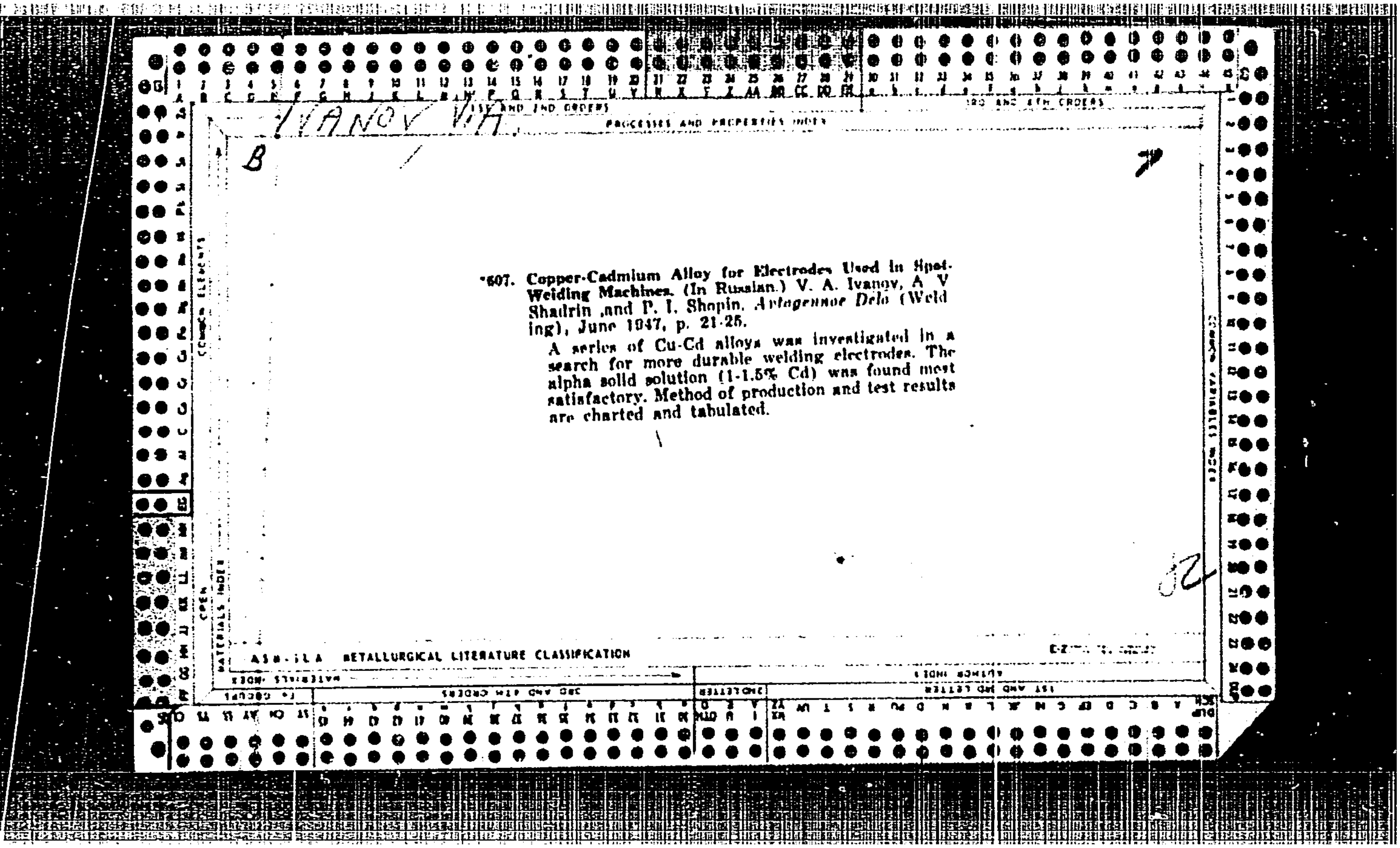
Effect of certain pharmacological preparation on size and forms of caverns in pulmonary tuberculosis. Probl. tuberk., Moskva no.2:25-30 Mar-Apr 1952. (CLML 22:2)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Roentgenological Department (Head -- Prof. A. M. Rabinovich and of the Departments of Experimental Pathology (Head -- Prof. L. R. Perel'man), Leningrad Scientific-Research Tuberculosis Institute imeni Prof. A. Ya. Shternberg.

IVANOV, V.A., Cand Med Sci--(diss) "Intrapleural and mixed pneumothorax in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis." Smolensk, 1958. 24 pp (Min of Health RSFSR. Smolensk State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL,48-58, 106)

IVANOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KULEVA, A.K., inzh.; RYNSKIY, G.V., inzh.

Synthetic substitutes for metals. Leg.prom. 18 no.12:35-37
D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Metals, Substitutes for)



IVANOV V.A.

B

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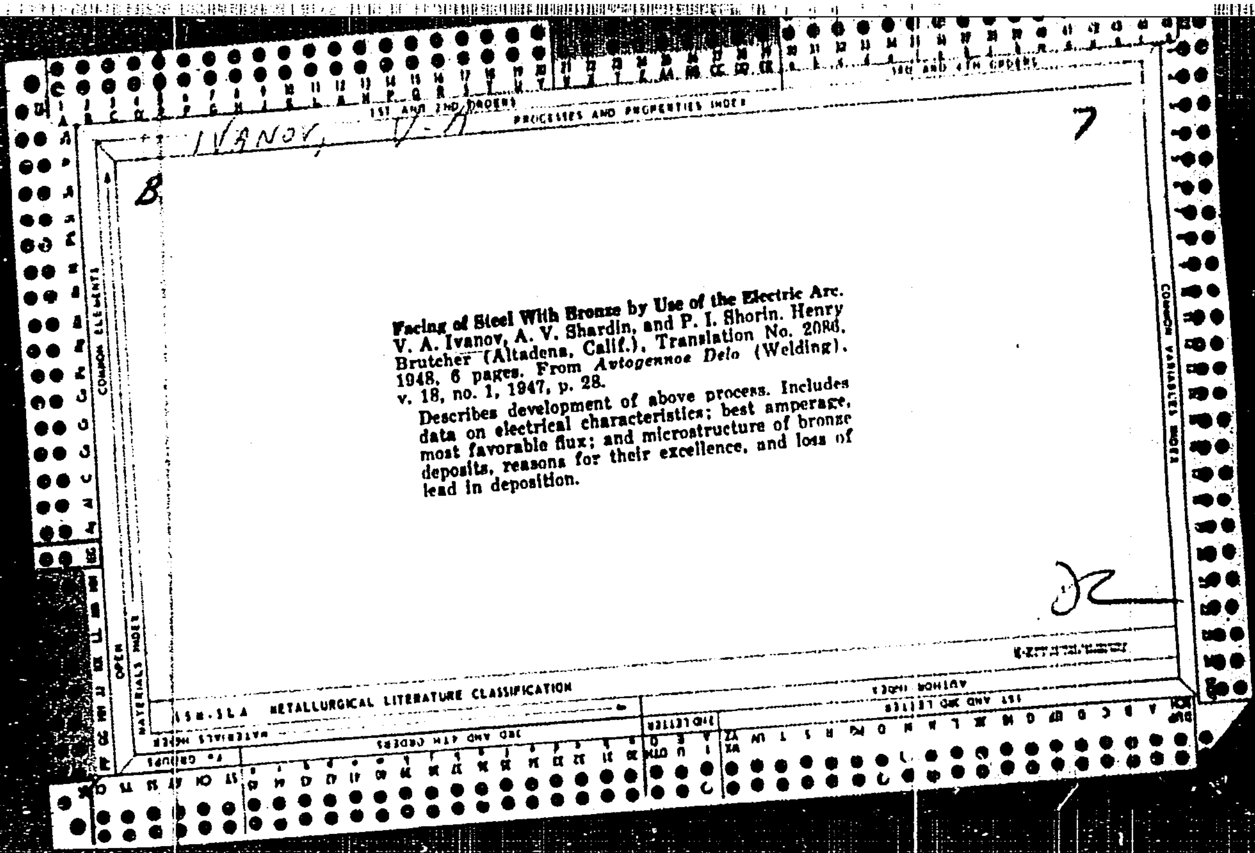
*607. **Copper-Cadmium Alloy for Electrodes Used in Spot-Welding Machines.** (In Russian.) V. A. Ivanov, A. V Shadrin ,and P. I. Shopin. *Avtogennoe Delo* (Welding), June 1947, p. 21-25.

A series of Cu-Cd alloys was investigated in a search for more durable welding electrodes. The alpha solid solution (1-1.5% Cd) was found most satisfactory. Method of production and test results are charted and tabulated.

02

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



IVANOV, V. A.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

Facing of Steel With Bronze by Use of the Electric Arc. V. A. Ivanov, A. V. Shardin, and P. I. Shorin. Henry Brutcher (Altadena, Calif.), Translation No. 2080, 1948, 6 pages. From *Avtogennoe Delo* (Welding), v. 18, no. 1, 1947, p. 28.

Describes development of above process. Includes data on electrical characteristics; best amperage, most favorable flux; and microstructure of bronze deposits, reasons for their excellence, and loss of lead in deposition.

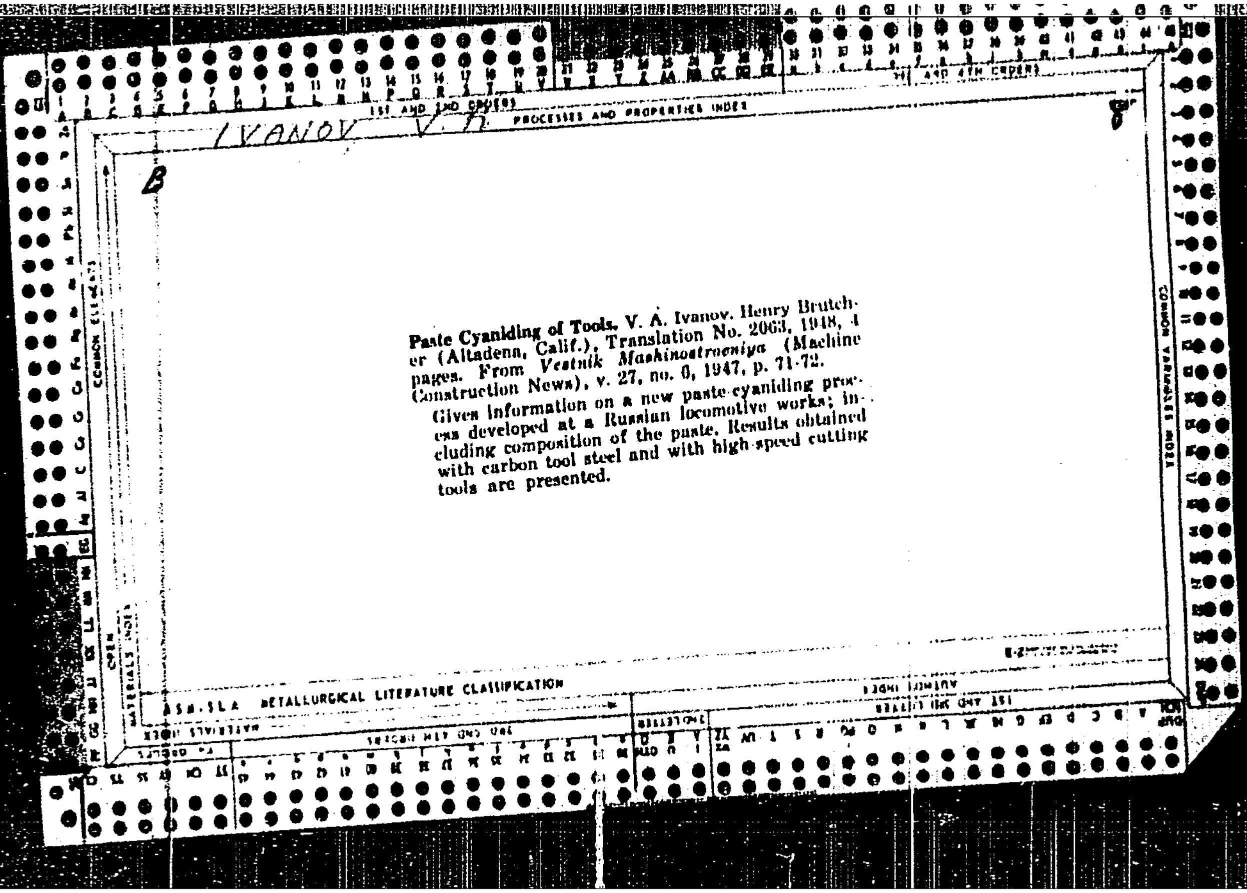
MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

AUTHOR INDEX

1ST AND 2ND LETTERS


IVANOV V.A.
B
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS
COMMON ELEMENTS
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX
MATERIALS INDEX
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Paste Cyaniding of Tools. V. A. Ivanov. Henry Brutcher (Altadena, Calif.), Translation No. 2063, 1948, 4 pages. From *Vestnik Mashinostroeniya* (Machine Construction News), v. 27, no. 6, 1947, p. 71-72.

Gives information on a new paste-cyaniding process developed at a Russian locomotive works; including composition of the paste. Results obtained with carbon tool steel and with high-speed cutting tools are presented.

IVANOV, V.A. (Moscow)

Average number of intersections of a certain level by means of the sample functions of a stochastic process. Teor. veroiat. i ee prim. 5 no.3:352-357 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Probabilities)

DEGTYAREV, L.M.; IVANOV, V.A.; KURCHATOV, V.I.; LYUBIMOVA, E.I.

New loading device for holding furnaces. Kuz.-shtan. proizv. 3 no.8:40 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Forge shops--Equipment and supplies)

IVANOV, V.A.

Organization of industrial brach associations at the Leningrad Economic Council. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst. nauch.i tekh.inform. no.1:80 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Leningrad Province--Industrial organization)

IVANOV, V.A.

Great potentialities of inventions. Izobr.i rats. no.11:1-2 N '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Predsedatel' Tsentral'nogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov.
(Technological innovations)

IVANOV, V.A.

Mechanization of engineering and management of work in industrial enterprises of the Leningrad Economic Council. Biul.tekh.-ekon.-inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. 16 no.4:75-76 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Office equipment and supplies)

DEGTYAREV, V.I.; SINITSYN, I.F.; IVANOV, V.A.; LAPIN, T.I.; KYAO, V.A.

Talks of the leaders of economic councils. Mashinostroitel' no.7:5-9 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Predsedatel' Donetskogo sovnarkhoza (for Degtyarev). 2. Predsedatel' Volgogradskogo sovnarkhoza (for Sinitsyn). 3. Predsedatel' Rostovskogo sovnarkhoza (for Ivanov). 4. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Gor'kovskogo sovnarkhoza (for Lapin). 5. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Sovnarkhoza Estonskoy SSR (for Kyao).

(Machinery industry)

VORONIN, V.S.; IVANOV, V.A.

Economic value of sprayed concrete supports. Gor. zhur. no.9: 20-21 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov, g. Ust'-Kamenogorsk.
(Mine timbering) (Grouting)

CHUKMASOV, S.F., prof.; SHOSTAK, T.I., inzh.; BRIZHAN', Ya.S., inzh.;
IVANOV, V.A., inzh.

Determining the friction coefficient for the combination "concrete-wood." Bet. i zhel.-bet. 8 no.7:322-324 Jl '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Chukmasov, Shostak). 2. Trest Dneprostroydetal' (for Brizhan', Ivanov).
(Concrete—Transportation)
(Friction)

IVANOV, Veniamin Aleksandrovich; ALEKSANDROVSKIY, A. Ya., red.;
ZELENKOVA, Ye. Ye., tekhn. red.
[Wooden elements] Dereviannye konstruktsii. Kiev, Gosstroi-
izdat USSR, 1962. 411 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(Building, Wooden)

NECHAYEV, Avenir Sergeyevich; DEGTYAREV, Lev Mikhaylovich; IVANOV, Vasiliy Alekseyevich; CHUMAKOV, Yuriy Viktorovich; SVET, Ye.B., red.; KOLBICHEV, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Mill for the production of spirally welded tubes]Stan dlia proizvodstva spiral'no-svarnykh trub. Cheliabinsk, Cheliabinskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 50 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Tubes—Welding) (Welding—Equipment and supplies)

IVANOV, Vyacheslav Aleksandrovich; KONONOVA, V.S., red.; GORYACHKINA, R.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the operator of a compressor station] Pamiatka mashinistu kompressornoi stantsii. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1963. 39 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Air compressors—Safety measures)

GRISHCHENKO, M.N., red.; KRASOVSKAYA, S.A., red.; ADERIKHEN, P.G., red.; BARABASH-NIKIFOROV, I.I., red.; VINOGRADOV, N.P., red.; IVANOV, V.A., red.; SKUF'IN, K.V., red.; SHEMYAKIN, I.Ya., red.; VOROTNIKOVA, R.V., red.; BERNGARDT, N.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Our region; articles and scketches on the nature of the native region]Nash krai; sbornik statei i ocherkov o prirode rodnogo kraia. Voronezh, Voronezhskoe knizhnoe izd-vo,1962. 48 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vserossiyskoye obshchestvo sodeystviya okhrane prirody. Voronezhskoye otdeleniye.
(Voronezh Province—Natural resources)

IVANOV V. A.

LYASHENKO, V., ZOTOV, V., IVANOV, V., and ANDREYEV, V.

"Corrosion Resistance of Certain Materials in Sodium and Lithium."

paper to be presented at 2nd UN Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sep 58.

LYASHENKO, V. S., ZOTOV, V. V. AND IVANOV, V. A.

"Resistance to Corrosion of Austenitic and Ferro-Perlitic Steels in a Stream of Liquid Sodium at Temperatures of 600°C and 700°C."

report presented at the Intl. Conference on the Corrosion of Reactor Materials (IAEA) Salzburg, Austria, 4-9 June 1962.

TIKHONOVA, M. V.

IVANOV, V. A

5(4)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2216

Soveshchaniye po elektrokhimii. 4th, Moscow, 1956.

Trudy...; [sbornik] (Transactions of the Fourth Conference on Elect-
rochemistry; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR,
1959. 868 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.
Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh
nauk.

Editorial Board: A.N. Frumkin (Resp. Ed.) Academician, O.A. Yesin,
Professor; S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary), B.N. Kabanov, Pro-
fessor, S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary); B.N. Kabanov, Professor;
Ya. M. Kolotyrkin, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; V.V. Losev, P.D.
Lukovtsev, Professor; Z.A. Solov'yeva; V.V. Stender, Professor;
and G.M. Florianovich; Ed. of Publishing House: N.G. Yegorov;
Tech. Ed.: T.A. Prusakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemical and electrical engi-
neers, physicists, metallurgists and researchers interested in
various aspects of electrochemistry.

COVERAGE: The book contains 127 of the 138 reports presented at
the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry sponsored by the Depart-
ment of Chemical Sciences and the Institute of Physical Chemistry,
Academy of Sciences, USSR. The collection pertains to different
branches of electrochemical kinetics, double layer theories and
galvanic processes in metal electrodepositon and industrial elect-
rolysis. Abridged discussions are given at the end of each divi-
sion. The majority of reports not included here have been
published in periodical literature. No personalities are mentioned.
References are given at the end of most of the articles.

A.A. Zhdanova-Gor'kiy–Polytechnic Institute imeni A.A. Zhdanov). Influence of Aging Processes on the Work of Alkaline-Zinc Elements	768
Lukovtsev, P.D. Theory of Processes Occurring at Oxide Electrodes of Chemical Sources of Current	773
Rozentsveyg, S.A., and V.I. Levina. Mechanism of the Activa- tion of an Iron Electrode With Small Additions of Nickel Oxides	781
Balashova, N.A., V.A. Ivanov, and L.D. Kovba (Institute of Electrochemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR). Using Tagged Atoms to Study Processes in Chemical Sources of Current	788
Daniyel'-Bek, V.S., M.Z. Mints, V.V. Sysoyeva, and M.V. Tikhonova (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gorodskoy i sel'skoy svyazi Ministerstva svyazi SSSR – Scientific Research Institute of Rural and Urban Communications, Ministry of Communications, USSR). Investigation of Fuel	

Card 31/34

Shurmovskaya, N.A., and R. Kh. Burshteyn (Institute for Elect- rochemistry, AS USSR, Moscow). Iron-Carbon Element	801
Leykis, D.I. (Institute of Electrochemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR). Effect of Salt or Oxide Layers Formed in Discharge or Charging Processes on the Passivation of Battery Elect- rodes	807
Selitskaya, S.P., and L.A. Leont'yeva. Influence of Cathodic Polarization at Low Temperatures on the Anode Potential of an Iron Electrode in an Alkaline Solution	811
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Card 32/ 34

IVANOV, V.A.

20-2-39/62

AUTHOR BALASHOVA, N.A., IVANOV, V.A. and
KAZARINOV, V.Ye.

TITLE Dependence of Adsorption of Cations on Platinum Electrode
Potential.
(Zavisimost' adsorbtsii kationov ot potentsiala platino-
vogo elektroda.- Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR 1957, Vol 115, Nr 2,
pp 336-338 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT For the majority of metals a study of the adsorption of
cations on their surface is complicated by the phenomen
of exchange between the cations of the metal and the
own or foreign solution cations. Such an exchange was
not noticed in the case of platinum. This renders the
comparison of its electrochemical and adsorptive pro-
perties easy. No special studies of this problem are
known. Some results by Erbacher and Lorenz do not permit
any conclusions on the connection between the ad-
sorption phenomena and the structure of a double elec-
tric layer on the surface of the metal. From a number of
works with a mercury electrode it could be seen that the
anordganic cations (with the exception of thallium ion)
do not possess a specific adsorbability. For one-charge
cations it was found that they even show a certain nega-

CARD 1/4

20-4-19/62

Dependence of Adsorption of Cations on Platinum Electrode Potential.

tive adsorption on the mercury of concentrated solutions. According to measurements of capacity the effect of a hyperequivalent adsorption as against a weakly negative charge was only proved for multi-charge cations of lanthanum and thorium. This was explained by the formation of anion-cation pairs which were adsorbed on the mercury surface in a manner that the anion was inclined to the solution. For a study of the structure of this double electric layer it was interesting to determine the dependence of cation adsorption on platinum electrode potential. This was done in the present paper by the method of labeled atoms. Ill.1 shows a typical curve of dependence of the adsorption of cesium cations of a sulfuric acid solution on the potential of platinum. All potentials are relative to a normal hydrogen electrode. The results show that the mentioned dependence seems to be more complex than described in publications. A maximum value of cation absorption occurs in the region of highest negative charge. It apparently somewhat surpasses the value which would be necessary for the formation of a double layer

CARD 2/4

Dependence of Adsorption of Cations on Platinum Electrode Potential.

surface. The adsorption of cations rapidly decreases on a shift of the potential in a positive direction. This decrease corresponds to the decrease in the negative surface charge. In the zero point, however, the cation adsorption does not amount to zero, In the 0,20-0,45 w. region of potential, which corresponds to the increase in positive surface charge, the adsorption of cations increases. This can be explained with regard to the specific adsorption of anions. That on positive charged platinum the author explains by the hyperequivalent adsorption of anions

SO_4^{2-} and ClO_4^- at these potentials. For the first case it was directly proved by the method of labeled atoms. The considerable adsorption of anions noticed in the case of negative and zero charges must lead to an adsorption of cations which must supass that which would correspond to a negative surface charge. The curves recorded for potentials higher

Dependence of Adsorption of Cations on Platinum Electrod
Potential.

20-2-39/52

positive than 0,45 w. are most probably connected with
the development of adsorbed oxygen on the surface. The
anion adsorption must therefore lead to decrease in
cation adsorption, as long as the surface charge
remains positive. This explains the decrease of cation
adsorption in the 0,45-0,55 region. In the case of
greater quantities of adsorbed oxygen the potential
shifts to the negative and the electrostatic adsorp-
tion of cations increases. After 0,7 w. is reached, the
increase in quantity of the adsorbed oxygen is no
longer capable of compensating the influence of the
increasing positive change in potential. Now the cation
adsorption again decreases. Surface oxides may perhaps
be concluded from the observed minima and maxima.
(2 Illustrations, 9 Slavic references)

ASSOCIATION: not given.
PRESENTED BY: FRUMKIN A.N., Academician, March 8, 1957
SUMMITTED: 8.3.57
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 4/4

21(9)

AUTHORS: Slyusarev, P. N., Ivanov, V. A., Nesterova, L. N. SOV/89-6-6-4/27

TITLE: Investigation of the Contaminants in the Water Coolant of the First Nuclear Power Plant (Issledovaniye zagryazneniy vodnogo teplonositelya Pervoy atomnoy elektrostantsii)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 6, pp 639 - 643 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The contaminants in the water coolant originate, from impurities from the feed water and from such caused by the surfaces of the pipes and parts of the primary circuit. As was found in the investigation in the first nuclear power plant the impurities from the primary circuit predominate by far. Iron, chromium, nickel, manganese, and other elements which occur as corrosion products of steel were found in the composition of the deposit salts. The authors investigated the reasons of corrosion of the constructional materials of the primary circuit and that of the elution of particles and determined the chemical composition of the solid contaminants in the coolant. The steel 1Kh18N9T used in the First Nuclear Power Plant is investigated. First, the elution rate of the corrosion products is determined. The results are shown by

Card 1/3

Investigation of the Contaminants in the Water Coolant of the First Nuclear Power Plant SOV/89-6-6-4/27

figure 1; in the case of a constant reactor power the elution increases linearly with the passage rate in the primary circuit. In the feed water and in the water of the first circuit the concentrations of the Cl'-, SO''_4-, NO'_3-, and CrO''_4-ions and those of the dry radicals were determined. The results are listed in table 1 (pH between 5.55 and 6.35). In table 3 the pH values are measured and computed comparatively at different NO'_3-concentrations; the values computed are lower. Figure 2 shows that the elution rate increases weakly linearly with increasing reactor power; the investigations were carried out at passage rates of 4.8, 12, 50 and 71.3 m^3/24 hours. An investigation of the chemical nature of the contaminants in the water coolant of the first circuit (spectroscopic-chemical-analytical and radiochemical investigation) proved the presence of the following elements: sodium, calcium, magnesium, aluminum, iron, copper, nickel, cobalt, chromium, manganese, and silicon. Fe, Cr, Ni, Co and Mn originated from the circuit material. The total-β-activity of the impurities was determined to be 5.10^{-5} C/1. By radiochemical analysis six different radioactive components were found with the following

Card 2/3

Investigation of the Contaminants in the Water Coolant of the First Nuclear Power Plant SOV/89-6-6-4/27

mean half lives: 2.5 and 5 h, 26.5, 42 and > 100 d, as well as $\sim$5 a. In the cationite filtrate 3 radioactive components (2.5 h, 26.5 and 42 d) in the anionite filtrate one (42 d) were found. Further details of radiochemical analysis are given, the dialysis is briefly discussed (application of a three-chamber electrodialyzer with colloidal membrane), and some results of ultrafiltrate analysis are given. It was found that Na, Ca, Mn, Ni, Co, Cr and Si occur in the form of ions and Fe and Cu as colloids. In conclusion, the authors thank A. K. Krasin for his interest, V. V. Fomin for consultation, G. N. Ushakov and his collaborators of the First Nuclear Power Plant for assistance. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: September 4, 1958

IVANOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; MARKELOV, V.F., inzh.;
VAFIN, R.K., inzh.

Torsional vibrations in closed circuits of power transmissions.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.2:61-70 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni
Baumana.

GLEZER, V.D.; IVANOV, V.A.

Electroretinographic study of the factors of ocular adaptation. (MIRA 17:8)
Fiziol. zhur. 49 no.11:1337-1344 N '63.

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii zritel'nogo analizatora Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

NIKITIN, N.I.; IVANOV, V.A.; MONINA, K.Z.

Determining the evaporative capacity of cylinders for liquified gas. Gaz. prom. 7 no.8:23-26 '62. (MIRA 17:10)

IVANOV, V.A., inzhener; OSKOLKOV, K.N., inzhener.

D.C. bus protection in Moscow subway traction substations. Elektrichestvo no.2:75-78 F '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Moskovskiy metropoliten im. Lenina.
(Electric railroads)

RAKOV, Vitaliy Aleksandrovich; IVANOV, V.A., nauchnyy red.; ROGACHEV, F.V., red.; RAKOV, S.I., tekhn.red.

[Electric locomotives and their maintenance] Ustroistvo i obsluzhivanie elektrovoza. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1958. 298 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Electric locomotives)

IVANOV, V. A.; KORF, M.

Experience in organizing interurban passenger service. Avt. transp. 34 no.8:8-9 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Moskovskoye passazhirskoye avtotransportnoye khozyaystvo. (Motorbus lines)

POPOV, G.P., dotsent; IVANOV, V.A., dotsent; TUCHIN, N.D.; inzh.; LAVILOV, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Theory of electric locomotives with differential gears. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.2:115-118 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni Artema. Rekomendovana kafedroy prikladnoy mekhaniki i detaley mashin Dnepropetrovskogo gornogo intituta.

(Mine railroads) (Gearing)

VOVCHENKO, I.A.; IVANOV, V.A.; MIN'KO, Ye.M., starshiy inzh.

Vibration sinking of pile foundations in the electrification of railroads. Transp. stroi. 11 no.10:19-21 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik Glavnogo upravleniya zheleznodorozhnogo stroitel'stva (for Vovchenko). 2. Nachal'nik tresta Yuzhtransstroy (for Ivanov).

(Piling (Civil engineering)) (Railroads--Electrification)

IVANOV, V.A.; IGNATENKO, N.N.; DOBRYAKOV, V.I., inzh., retsenzent; KOL'DERTSOV, M.S., inzh., red.; SALYANSKIY, A.A., red. izd-va; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Introduction and economic efficiency of new equipment; practice of industrial plants] Vnedrenie novoi tekhniki i ee ekonomicheskaia effektivnost'; iz opyta zavodov. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 177 p. (MIRA 17:2)

IOFFE, Naum Mikhaylovich; IVANOV, Vadim Aleksandrovich; NIKITIN, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich; SOLOV'YEV, V.A.; EPSHTEYN, Ya.V.; VINOKUR, I.Ye., red.

[Hydraulic suspension system consisting of separate units for farm tractors] Razdel'no-agregatnaia gidravlicheskaia navesnaia sistema sel'skokhoziaistvennykh traktorov. [By] N.M.Ioffe i dr. Izd.2., dop. i ispr. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 175 p. (MIRA 17:6)

IVANOV, V.A.

Mechanization and automation of production processes in industry of the Leningrad Economic Council. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekh.inform. 17 no. 5:63-66 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

IVANOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; VAFIN, R.K., inzh.; MARKELOV, V.F. inzh.

Investigating the axial thrust at a sharp coupling shifting. Izv.vys. uchob.zav.;mashinostr. no.5:39-45 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni N.E.Baumana.

IVANOV, V.A.; LISOVSKIY, D.I.; SHAPIROVSKIY, M.R.

Controlling the process of drying a charge mixture in rotary kilns with the use of a prediction model. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav. ; tsvet. met. 7 no. 4:150-160 '64 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov, kafedra avtomatizatsiĭ proizvodstva redkikh i radioaktivnykh metallov.

IVANOV, V.A.; LISOVSKIY, D.I.; TEKIYEV, V.M.

Mathematical model of a periodic cementation process.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tsvet.met. 8 no.2:159-166 '65,
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra avtomatizatsii proizvodstva redkikh metallov
Moskovskogo instituta stali i splavov. Submitted March 5,
1964.

ACC NR: AP7002627 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/023/0166/0166

INVENTOR: Chashnik, M. Z.; Ivanov, V. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: Exciter for a metal-dielectric antenna with axial radiation. Class 21, No. 123580

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 166

TOPIC TAGS: waveguide antenna, microwave technology, ANTENNA RADIATION PATTERN

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces an exciter for a metal-dielectric antenna with axial radiation of a fundamental asymmetric EH_{10} wave. Design of the unit is simplified by making it in the form of two diametrically opposite rows of coupling loops turned toward opposite sides and spaced at distances considerably less than λ inside the dielectric layer of the antenna. These coupling loops are fed by auxiliary loops or by stubs located inside the coaxial cable.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 05Sep58

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AR6013631 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/010/A036/A036

AUTHOR: Ivanov, V. V.; Shilin, G. F.

TITLE: Aerodynamic analysis of the cooling system of a betatron magnet

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 10A337

REF SOURCE: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, v. 137, 1965, 45-48

TOPIC TAGS: betatron, particle accelerator component, structure cooling, temperature distribution

TRANSLATION: The temperature distribution of the air along the cooling channel of a betatron magnet is calculated. This result is used to derive a formula for the pressure difference between the input and output considering nonisothermal flow. V. Kanynnikov.

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1

L 35907-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6010787 SOURCE CODE: UR/0106/66/000/002/0023/0030

31

4

AUTHOR: Belov, L. A.; Blagoveshchenskiy, M. V.; Ivanov, V. A.; Kapranov, M. V.; Utkin, G. M.; Khryunov, A. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Automatic phase control in reflex-type amplifiers

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', no. 2, 1966, 23-30

TOPIC TAGS: SHF amplifier, reflex klystron, electronic amplifier

ABSTRACT: An automatic phase control (APC) is suggested for widening the band and stabilizing the operation of reflex-type SHF amplifiers. 25 A phase detector compares the input- and output-signal phases, and the error signal is used to control the phase shift; this can be done, for example, by controlling the repeller voltage. The article theoretically investigates the effect of signal-frequency

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.375.9:621.3.072.7

L 35907-66

ACC NR: AP6010787

deviation and APC-circuit parameters on the amplitude and phase in the reflex amplifier; also, the filtering characteristics of such an amplifier are explored. Equations describing the resonance curve and phase characteristic of an APC amplifier are set up; the introduction of APC considerably widens the amplification area. Curves are given for selecting the APC parameter to ensure specified noise filtration. An experimental verification with a reflex klystron permitted widening a 3-Mc amplifier band to 32 Mc (at 3000 Mc; gain, 25 db). Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 15 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 05Jan65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

IVANOV, V.A.

Mechanisms of lateral inhibition in a frog's retina. Biofizika 10 no.5:903-905 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

IVANOV, V.A.

Prospects for the use of dirigibles in the lumbering industry.
Trudy VSNIPILesdrev no.10:12-14 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

USHAKOV, G.N.; KOCHETKOV, L.A.; KONOCHKIN, V.G.; SEVER'YANOV, V.S.;
KOZLOV, V.Ya.; SUDNITSYN, O.A.; BELINSKAYA, N.T.; SLYUSAREV,
P.N.; IVANOV, V.A.

Exploitation of the First Atomic Power Station as an experimental plant. Atom. energ. 17 no.5:359-366 N '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

IVANOV, V.A., LISOVSKIY, D.I., prof.; SHAPIROVSKIY, M.F.

A method of constructing a high-quality system of automatic control of delay-time metallurgical equipment. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 8 no.4:144-151 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra avtomatizatsii proizvodstva redkikh i radioaktivnykh metallov Moskovskogo instituta stali i splavov.

IVANOV, V.A., inzh.

Investigating the performance of cutter-loader engines operating on liquefied gases. Ispol'. gaza v nar. khoz. no.2:231-238 '63. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Laboratoriya ispol'zovaniya szhizhennykh gazov Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta po ispol'zovaniyu gaza v narodnom khozyaystve.

GROSHEV, L.V.; DEMIDOV, A.M.; IVANOV, V.A.; LUTSENKO, V.N.;
PELEKHOV, V.I.

Energy levels of Gd^{156} and Gd^{158}. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.1:59-62 N '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Predstavleno akademikom L.A. Artsimovichem.
(Gadolinium--Isotopes)
(Quantum theory)

40867

S/048/62/026/009/001/011
B125/B186

212500

AUTHORS: Groshev, L. V., Demidov, A. M., Ivanov, V. A., Lutsenko, V. N., and Pelekhov, V. I.

TITLE: Spectra of γ-rays and internal conversion electrons arising in the (nγ)-reaction on gadolinium isotopes

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 9, 1962, 1119-1133

TEXT: The spectra of the γ-rays that arise when thermal neutrons are captured by Gd^{155} (capture cross section 61000 ± 5000 barn) and Gd^{157} (capture cross section 240000 ± 12000 barn) were taken in the energy range 0.4 to 9 Mev. The inner conversion electron spectra were taken at electron energies of 20 kev to 3 Mev by magnetic spectrometers. The Gd_2O_3 specimens were enriched in Gd^{155} and Gd^{157}. The γ spectra measurements and the apparatus have been described by Groshev L. V. et al. (Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. fiz., 791 (1960)). The internal conversion electron spectra were determined using the same enriched gadolinium

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B125/B186

Spectra of γ rays and internal ...

isotopes as in the measurements of γ-radiation spectra. The internal conversion electron lines were separated from these spectra. Their intensity, the K-shell conversion coefficient α_K, the ratio α_K/α_L and the type of the transition are given. In measuring most of the levels of the Gd^{156} γ-transition scheme it has been assumed that the γ-lines with $E > (B_n - 3)$ Mev correspond to an initial state. This initial state arises when the neutron is captured onto lower levels of the nucleus. The levels within the energy gap of 2.1 Mev (for Gd^{156}) and 1.7 Mev (for Gd^{158}) are described separately. Most of the levels above 1621 kev were determined from the transitions out of the initial state. The Gd^{158} γ-transition scheme was established on the same basic considerations as the Gd^{158} γ-transition scheme. The levels with 1188, 1268, 1405, 1521, 1373, 1454 kev are described separately. The lines contained in the spectra of internal conversion electrons with 496, 669, 687, 700 and 707 kev for Gd^{156} and with 438, 457, 702 and 746 kev

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X

S/048/62/026/009/001/011
B125/B186

Spectra of γ rays and internal ...

for Gd^{158} could not be detected in the γ-ray spectra. The transitions with 526, 613 and 674 kev in Gd^{156} and 538 kev in Gd^{158} show increased conversion. There are 5 figures and 6 tables.

X

Card 5/5

S/048/62/026/012/005/016
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Ivanov, V. A., and Pelekhov, V. I.

TITLE: Spectra of internal conversion electrons emitted on capture of thermal neutrons by Er^{167} and Er^{166}

16 ~ 26

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, ? no. 12, 1962, 1480 - 1485

TEXT: To study the levels in Er^{168}, the radiative transitions in the reaction $Er^{167}(n\gamma)Er^{168}$ were investigated. The measurements were made using a magnetic β-spectrometer with an intermediate focus: the resolution of the instrument was ~1.3% in the 20 - 300 kev energy range, and 0.6% in the range up to 2 Mev. The target material was either enriched Er_2O_3 or a natural erbium isotope mixture on an aluminum foil. Working from the known levels of the Er^{168} nucleus excited in the decay $Tu^{168} \xrightarrow{e^- \text{ capture}} Er^{168}$, a γ-transition scheme was constructed (Fig. 2). It can be seen from this scheme that in all probability the same levels are excited in the reaction

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S/048/62/026/012/005/016
B117/B186

Spectra of internal...

$Er^{167}(n\gamma)Er^{168}$ as in the decay mentioned above. A group of intense lines in the Er^{168} spectrum was detected in the range of electron energies ~750 kev, which indicates that the Er^{168} levels near 1 MeV are heavily occupied. In the (nγ) reaction, such occupation was only observed in the case of heavy even-even nuclei (L. V. Groshev, A. M. Demidov, V. N. Lutsenko, V. I. Pelekhov, Atomnaya energiya, 4, 5 (1958)). The most intense lines in the Er^{167} spectrum were the K, L and M-conversion lines of the transition of energy 208 ± 2 kev. The total intensity of this transition was calculated by comparing the conversion line L208 to L185 from the Er^{168} spectrum to be 40% per capture. So high an intensity makes it seem probable that excitation of an isomeric state in the (nγ) reaction is in fact as large as expected. It was established that 1/6 of the intensity of the conversion lines studied is due to resonance neutrons. The relative contribution of resonance neutrons to resonance absorption is about equal in Er^{167} and Er^{166}. It can therefore be assumed that the resonance conditioning neutron absorption lies within the same energy range for Er^{166} as for Er^{167}. This

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S/048/62/026/012/005/016
B117/B186

Spectra of internal...

paper was presented at the 12th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Leningrad from January 26th to February 2nd, 1962. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

√

Card 3/4

IVANOV, V.A.

Using bits of reduced diameter. Neft. khoz. 40 no.7:1-7 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

BYCHKOV, Yu.F.; IVANOV, V.A.; ROZANOV, A.N.

Formation of scale with a structure of $6ZrO_2.Nb_2O_5$ on zirconium-niobium alloys. Met. i metalloved. chist. met. no. 4:47-57 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

S/048/63/027/002/009/023
B104/B180

AUTHORS: Groshev, L. V., Demidov, A. M., Ivanov, V. A., Lutsenko, V. N., and Pelekhov, V. I.

TITLE: The levels of the Sm^{150} nucleus excited by the (n,γ) reaction

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27, no. 2, 1963, 216 - 227

TEXT: The γ-spectrum of Sm^{150} was investigated with a magnetic Compton spectrometer with a resolution of 0.3% in the range 0.3 - 8 Mev. The spectrum of internal conversion electrons was investigated with a magnetic spectrometer with resolution 0.6%. From the results, represented in two large figures and one table, the level scheme of Sm^{150} is constructed. The levels with 334, 740, 773, 1047, 1071, 1167, 1256 and 1278 kev are discussed in detail and the Sm^{150} level is compared with that of Gd^{152} (Fig. 5). It is shown that corresponding levels of Sm^{150} and Gd^{152} have similar radiation properties. Further the Gd^{152} transition between the

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S/048/63/027/002/009/023
B104/B180

The levels of the Sm^{150} nucleus...

2^+ levels with 929 and 344 kev have an exaggerated conversion ($\alpha_K = 0.026$) which is more than for the M1 transition. It may be due to the contribution of an E0-transition. The analogous Sm^{150} transitions between the 2^+ levels with 1047 and 334 kev has a conversion factor of $\alpha_K = 0.0074$, which corresponds to a non-forbidden M1 transition. As type $2^+ \longrightarrow 2^+$ M1-transitions are forbidden in heavy even-even nuclei, it is assumed that E0 and E2 transitions make a small contribution. There are 5 figures and 5 tables.

Fig. 5. Comparison of the Sm^{150} and Gd^{152} level schemes.

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S/048/63/027/002/009/023
B104/B180

The levels of the Sm^{150} nucleus...

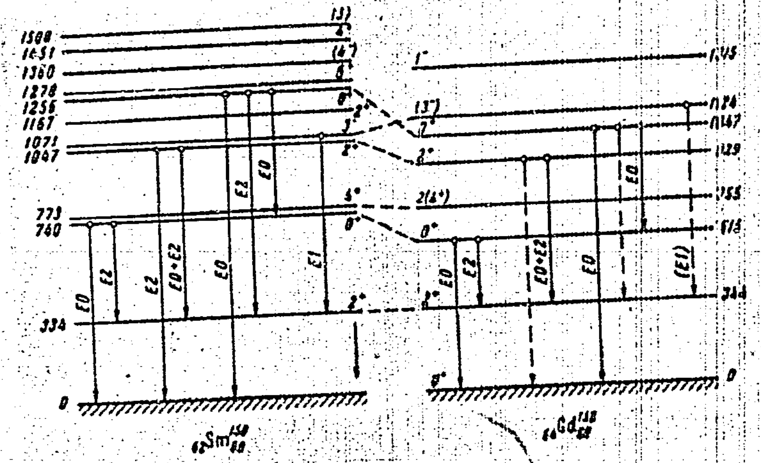

Fig. 5

Card 3/3

GROSHEV, L.V.; DEMIDOV, A.M.; IVANOV, V.A.; LUTSENKO, V.N.; PELEKHOV, V.I.

Spectra of gamma rays and internal conversion electrons emitted in the capture of thermal neutrons by mercury nuclei. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 27 no.11:1377-1391 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut atomnoy energii im. I.V. Kurchatova.

GROSHEV, L. V.; DEMIDOV, A. M.; IVANOV, V. A.; LUTSENKO, V. N.; PELEKHOV, V. I.

"Gamma Rays and Electrons of Internal Conversion from the Reaction Hf^{177} $(n,\gamma)Hf^{178}$."

Report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

IAE (Inst Atomic Energy)

ACCESSION NR: AP4034053 S/0126/64/017/004/0547/0553

AUTHORS: By*chkov, Yu. F.; Ivanov, V. A.; Rozanov, A. N.

TITLE: Reversibility of $\beta \to \omega$ transition in Zr-16% Nb alloy

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 17, no. 4, 1964, 547-553

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium alloy, niobium alloy, beta phase decomposition, zirconium iodide, arc furnace, primary annealing, modulus of elasticity, solid solution, arc furnace MIFI 93, MPShchPR 54

ABSTRACT: Conditions generating the reaction $\omega \to \beta$ in zirconium alloys were investigated. A 16% niobium alloy was used on which the kinetics of an isothermal β-phase decomposition at 300-600C was studied by measuring the hardness and electric resistivity of the specimen and by looking at its structure. Zr-16% Nb ingots weighing 25 to 70 g were prepared from 99.8% pure iodide zirconium in an arc furnace MIFI-9-3 under argon. Furnace temperatures were regulated by MPShchPR-54. The specimens were sealed in evacuated quartz vials, annealed for 3 hours at 900 C, and quenched in cold water. To study the $\omega \to \beta$ transition, property changes in the alloy were determined by several sets of heat treatments.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4034053

The primary annealing was in the temperature range 240 to 450C and the secondary one at 475-575C. A graph of specimen hardness versus annealing time shows a minimum hardness in each of the curves, decreasing in value by increasing the secondary tempering temperature. No sharp boundary was observed between temperature regions of direct and reverse $\beta \rightarrow \omega$ transitions. The modulus of elasticity E and the electrical resistivity ρ were also plotted as functions of secondary annealing time at 550C. The solution of the ω-phase in the β-phase during the secondary annealing process was found to cause an increase in ρ and a decrease in E. Precipitation of the ω-phase formed during the early stages of the Zr-16% Nb β-solid-solution decomposition in the 240-300C primary annealing process is believed to be transferred to the β-solid solution during the secondary short-duration annealing process at 550-575C. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Institute of Engineering Physics)

SUBMITTED: 21Feb63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042971 S/0048/64/028/007/1244/1254

AUTHOR: Groshev, L. V.; Demidov, A. M.; Ivanov, V. A.; Lutsenko, V. N.; Pelekhov, V. I.

TITLE: Gamma-rays and internal conversion electrons from neutron capture of hafnium 177 [Report, 14th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Tibilisi 14-21 Feb 1964]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.7, 1964, 1244-1254

TOPIC TAGS: neutron capture, gamma-ray spectrum, electron spectrum, hafnium

ABSTRACT: The γ-ray spectrum excited by thermal neutron capture by natural hafnium was recorded with a magnetic Compton spectrometer with a resolution of 0.3% above 2 MeV and 0.6% at 1 MeV (see L.V.Groshev, A.M.Demidov, V.N.Lutsenko and A.F. Malov, Izv.AN SSSR, Ser.fiz.24,791,1960). The internal conversion spectrum of Hf^{178} was observed for a target containing 89% Hf^{177}. The magnetic spectrometer employed had a resolution of 0.6% and is described elsewhere (V.I.Pelekhov and A.F.Malov, Izv.AN SSSR, Ser.fiz.25,1069,1961). A level scheme for Hf^{178} is presented. Sixty-seven γ-ray lines were observed with energies from 1.066 to 7.536 MeV and intensities from 1.8×10^{-4} to 6.4×10^{-2} photons per capture. The assignment of these

ACCESSION NR: AP4042971

γ-rays to the various hafnium isotopes is discussed at length. Of the 18 lines recorded with energies less than 1.5 MeV, all but 3 were observed with enriched material by R.K.Smither (Phys.Rev.129,1691,1963) and are ascribed to Hf^{178}. The relative intensities of these lines were largely in agreement with those found by Smither; there were discrepancies, however, and in these cases the authors prefer their own data because of the higher resolution of their spectrometer. It is concluded after an involved discussion that of the remaining lines, those with energies greater than 6.1 MeV can be safely attributed to Hf^{178} and those with lower energies cannot. Forty-two internal conversion lines were observed with energies from 82 to 1587 keV. Internal conversion coefficients were calculated for 23 of these lines, but multipolarities were assigned only to the 9 least energetic because of the absence of any suitable standard lines of high energy. The 260 keV K conversion line of the 325 keV γ-transition was assumed to be due to an E2 transition for calculating the internal conversion coefficients, and Smither's γ-ray intensities were employed. The level scheme given for Hf^{178} comprises, in addition to the 7.619 MeV 3^-, 4^- levels into which the neutron is captured, 15 states with excitations not greater than 1.513 MeV. The scheme is in general similar to that given by Smither (loc.cit.), but there are differences that are discussed in detail. Some spin and parity assignments are in doubt, and more experimental work is de-

ACCESSION NR: AP4042971

sirable. Orig.art.has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none ENCL: 00

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: NP NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 008

DANILKIN, V.I.; IVANOV, V.A.

Voltammetric characteristics of positive sodium ion transport through the interface electrolyte - sodium glass - vacuum. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.2:290-294 F '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii, Leningrad.

L 30012-65 FBD/EWT(1)/EWG(v)/EEC-4/EEC(t) Pe-5/Pq-4/Pae-2/Pi-4 GW/WS
S/0043/65/000/001/0102/0109

ACCESSION NR: AP5005782

45
B

AUTHOR: Abbasov, A. R.; Grebinskiy, A. S.; Durasova, M. S.; Ivanov, V. A.; Ignat'yeva, L. M.; Molchanov, A. P.; Myasnikov, V. L.; Pankratov, Yu. I.; Sukhanov, A. G.; Yudin, O. I.; Yasnov, L. V.

TITLE: Radioastronomic observations on the centimeter wave of the solar eclipse on 21 July 1963

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, no. 1, 1965, 102-109

TOPIC TAGS: solar eclipse, solar atmosphere, residual radiation, terrestrial atmosphere, radio emission, sunspot

ABSTRACT: An expedition went to Simushir Island to observe the time of the second and third radio contacts of the solar eclipse of 21 July 1963 for detecting the height of rapid changes in the solar atmosphere during the period of weak solar activity and for measuring the residual radiation flux during the period of total cover of the Sun. The detection of local sources of radio emission from the Sun during the total eclipse and measurements of the Earth's own atmospheric radiation were also included in the expedition's task. The solar disk was covered with two groups of

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L 30012-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5005782

sunspots, of which one persisted only two days including the day of the eclipse. The refraction, absorption, and proper radiation of the Earth's atmosphere influenced observation data. The absorption and atmospheric radiation were specially measured before and after the eclipse. Strong fluctuations of the solar radio emission between the first and second contacts were recorded on 3.2- and 10-cm wavelengths. The amplitude of fluctuations diminished with the increase of solar height and did not depend on wavelength. A difference was observed between the optical and radio contact times. The residual radio emission corrected for absorption in the terrestrial atmosphere is given in a table in the original article. An emission of local sources has been recorded on 4-, 5-, and 10-cm waves. The local source was identified with the spot group which lasted only two days. The height of the local source was determined to be in a space span from 7000 to 20,000 km above the solar surface. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 7 tables, and 4 formulas. [EG]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 24Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AA, ES

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 3196

Card 2/2

IVANOV, V.A 7

L 16252-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/EPA(bb)-2 Pu-4 SSD/AFWL DM
ACCESSION NR: AP4049536 S/0089/64/017/005/0359/0366

AUTHORS: Ushakov, G. N.; Kochetkov, L. A.; Konochkin, V. G.; Sever'yanov, V. S.; Kozlov, V. Ya.; Sudnitsy*n, O. A.; Belinskaya, N. T.; Slyusarev, P. N.; Ivanov, V. A. B

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 5, 1964, 359-366

TITLE: Operating experience with the first atomic electric station as an experimental installation 19

TOPIC TAGS: research reactor, reactor theory, reactor operation

ABSTRACT: Different experimental loops added to the first atomic energy station for research purposes are described. These include the following: 1) double-passage steam superheating loop; 2) water loop with natural circulation; 3) water loop for water-chemistry research; 4) high pressure water loop; 5) loops for organic-liquid research (with high and low melting temperatures). Each of the loops is briefly described. Other phases of the research are tests of the behavior of the graphite core at high temperatures, operating

Card 1/2

L 16282-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4049536

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tests on various channels and fuel elements of tubular construction, investigations of the radioanalysis of water and superheated steam, investigation of deposition of radioactive impurities from the superheated steam on the turbine blades. Some of the brief reports are accompanied by tables showing the variation of the operating conditions of various sections of the reactor with time. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

S/081/61/000/023/038/061
B138/B101

AUTHOR: Ivanov, V. A.

TITLE: Ceramic packings for flameless gas combustion in infrared radiation burners

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961, 340, abstract 23K254 (Stroit. keramika. Inform.-tekhn. sb. 1960, no. 1(5), 1960, 143-148)

TEXT: The optimum properties and composition have been developed and studied for ceramic compounds suitable for packings for flameless burners. The requirements are high refractoriness, low thermal conductivity, low coefficient of linear expansion, adequate porosity and moisture resistance. Chasov-Yar clay was used for the ceramic compound, with additions of high purity kaolin, talc, asbestos, analytical-grade Cr_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3. The best compositions for the masses are given, together with the properties of specimens roasted at 950°C and the results of tests made on experimental packings using natural methane gas of calorific value 8400 cal/m^3, at

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S/081/61/000/023/038/061
B138/B101

Ceramic packings for flameless ...

20°C and 760 mm Hg. The tests were carried out for 100 hours with a gas supply pressure of 90 to 100 mm Hg at the rate of 390 to 400 liter/hr, with the surface of the ceramic packings heated to 835 to 850°C. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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Card 2/2

SHUMILIN, A.A.; IVANOV, V.A.; RABINOVICH, M.A.; KRIVOY, M.I.

Calcination of lightweight press-molded refractory products with waste additives. Ogneupory 25 no.12:540-545 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (for Shumilin, Ivanov). 2. Snigirevskiy ogneupornyy zavod (for Rabinovich, Krivoy).
(Firebrick)

LANDA, Ya.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: IVANOV, V.A., inzh.; KOBRIN, I.M., laborant; BULKINA, K.P., laborant

Granulation of refractory raw material. Trudy Inst. ogneup. no.29: 107-152 '60. (MIRA 14:12)

(Granular materials)
(Refractory materials)

SEN', Z.P.; IVANOV, V.A.

Conveyer furnaces for the ornamental calcination of pottery.
Stek. i ker. 18 no. 1:23-26 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Pottery) (Kilns)

ONUFRIYEV, I.A., inzhener, otvetstvennyy redaktor; BAUMAN, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; DOMBROVSKIY, N.G., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; IVANOV, V.A., inzhener, redaktor; KOMISSAROV, A.V., inzhener, redaktor; KONOROV, A.V., professor, redaktor; TROITSKIY, Kh.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SLEZNIKOV, G.I., inzhener, redaktor; PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; DAKHNOV, V.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Handbook of construction mechanics] Spravochnik mekhanika na stroitel'stve. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1951. 1064 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 10:2)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.
(Building machinery)

IVANOV, V.A.
[redacted]

Results of the fulfillment of the plan for the complete mechanization of construction work during 1952 and the tasks for the year 1953. Stroitel'stvo no.5:3-9 My '53.
(MLRA 6:6)
(Construction industry)

KOZLOVSKIY, A.A.; IVANOV, V.A.

Building concrete bunkers in winter. Biul.stroi.tekh. 10 no.16:19 N '53.
(MLRA 6:11)
(Concrete construction--Cold weather conditions) (Coal--Storage)

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4992

Doganovskiy, Stanislav Anatol'yevich, and Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Ivanov

Bloki reguliruyemogo zapazdyvaniya (Adjustable Delay-Line Units) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1960. 63 p. 12,000 copies printed. (Series: Biblioteka po avtomatike, vyp. 14)

Editorial Board: I. V. Antik, S. N. Veshenevskiy, V. S. Kulebakin, A. D. Smirnov, B. S. Sotskov, Ye. P. Stefani and N. N. Shumilovskiy; Ed.: A. B. Chelyustkin; Tech. Ed.: S. T. Shikin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel concerned with automation and with the development and operation of delay-line units.

COVERAGE: The book describes delay-line devices designed to obtain time delays in various systems of automatic control and automatic simulation. Construction methods, schematic diagrams, and applications of the devices are reviewed.

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No personalities are mentioned. There are 15 references: 9 Soviet (including one translation) and 6 English.

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A053/A026

AUTHORS: Ivanov, V.A., Engineer; Polyakov, V.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: What Cranes Are Required by Builders

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya Stroitel'stva, 1960, No. 3, pp. 3 - 8

TEXT: The article gives a survey of the crane situation in the USSR in reference to the building trade and its requirements, also stating to what extent these are complied with in regard to type, capacity, quality and availability. About 80 - 85% of the existing stock of cranes, viz. 21,000, are 1 - 2 ton tower cranes, therefore unsuitable for mass construction of large-panel and large unit houses. Ten to 12% of the stock are 3 - 5 ton cranes of obsolete design. There is a small number of caterpillar cranes of 15, 25 and 50-ton capacity, of 10 - 12 and 25-ton cranes on pneumatic-tire wheels, and of 3 - 5 ton automotive cranes; there are only very few 10-ton automotive cranes. A great number of these cranes are not fit for construction work on account of their booms being too short, or their design being obsolete. For lifting structural loads elevators are mostly in use. There are about as many elevators available in the USSR as there are

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tower cranes, which is abnormal. - The cost of keeping 1.5 - 10 ton cranes in repair represents 25 - 55% of the machine cost per shift. This excessively high maintenance cost is due to wrong design of cranes, excessive wear of parts, poor lubrication system, nonstandardized parts and units and lack of spare parts. Electric equipment is of poor quality and carelessly assembled, the same applies to Diesel engines, to mechanisms, cables, friction material and ball bearings. Some of the equipment employed is outmoded, if not obsolete, which is also true for the tires. The authors come to the conclusion that the existing stock of cranes is not meeting the requirements of the building trade in regard to quality, technical characteristics, types and capacities. The present volume of scientific research work in the domain of cranes and elevators does not correspond with the actual problems in the building trade. The Head Institute НИИОМТП АС и А (NII OMTP AS & A) of the USSR which is in charge of investigating these problems is understaffed and has not the necessary facilities to conduct experiments and research work and to work out designs. Other existing institutes turn out inadequate work and often duplicate themselves. Consequently up to now there does not exist a uniform method of designing, nor technical conditions and norms for designing cranes and elevators, nor standard series of types of boom cranes and elevators composed of standard units. In addition to working out new designs of cranes, due attention should be paid to proper utilization of the existing

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stock of cranes, especially in view of the necessity of having these modernized. In this connection NIIOMTP proposes 2 variants of modernization, applying to the majority of existing tower cranes of the type СБК -1 (SBK-1). The choice between the two variants depends upon the capacity of each building concern in question, a certain number of contractors have already taken up modernization work on SBK-1 cranes with a view to increase their lifting capacity to 4 - 5 tons. The first variant maintains the structural design of the crane SBK, in changing only a few units, whereas the second variant radically changes the design of the SBK-1, giving it greater mobility, speed and power. The main reason of the unsatisfactory situation prevailing in developing the kind of cranes and elevators most needed in the building trade, is to be found in the absence of a scientific research center for investigating new progressive designs of cranes and elevators. It is also abnormal that 95% of all plants are situated in the European part of the USSR; 3 plants are only located in Siberia and none in the Far East. There are at present 100 models of different tower cranes in use. In addition to new types of cranes a number of old obsolete models are still being produced. The plans for the production of new cranes provide for a ratio between tower cranes and boom cranes of 4 : 1. During the period 1959 - 1965 there should be produced 5,000 boom cranes of 10 - 15 ton capacity and 2,000 boom cranes of 20 - 60 ton capacity. The power-

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ful caterpillar cranes having a lifting capacity of 50 - 75 tons supplied by the Voronezh Excavator Plant, and the 75-ton model of the Uralmashzavod Plant should have all the technical characteristics of a crane, although being developed from an excavator. The supply of Dieselhydraulic turbo-transformer 10 - 15 ton cranes on pneumatic tires and of 40 - 60 ton cranes intended for building purpose, started to be produced by the Odessa Plant of Heavy Crane Building, should be speeded up; the same applies to the project of 60-ton cranes on pneumatic tires. For the next few years the emphasis in house building lies on 4 - 5 story appartment houses, made from prefabricated large panels, weighing 1.5 - 5 tons. Development work will also continue on such structural elements as block rooms and block appartments, weighing from 5 to 25 tons. In the construction of hydroelectric power plants and heat and power plants it is proposed to use structural elements weighing from 20 - 40 tons, some reaching ever 75 tons. These requirements determine the technical characteristics for the cranes to be used in regard to capacity (1.5 - 5 tons), reach of hook (10 - 20 m), height of lift (22 - 32m) - for building of 3 - 5 story houses. For structural elements exceeding 5 tons, such as are used for industrial buildings, cranes with a lifting capacity of 50, 60, 75 - 80 and even 100 tons capacity are required, mounted on tires or caterpillars. The boom length must be 40 - 80 m with an extension from 10 - 30 m, made of tubes or

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